

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:
Please cancel claim 10 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-10 (cancelled)

11. (currently amended) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim ~~10~~13, wherein the average primary particle diameter is in the range of from 1 to 20 μm .

12. (currently amended) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim ~~10~~13, wherein said primary particles consist essentially of particles having at least one side of each flat crystal face of length of 1 μm or more.

13. (currently amended) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery ~~as recited in claim 10, wherein, comprising:~~
forming an electrode body by placing a positive electrode and a negative electrode in contact with a separator, the separator being positioned between the positive electrode and the negative electrode so that the positive electrode is not in contact with the negative electrode, the positive electrode comprising positive electrode active material which is composed mainly of Li and Mn and which has a cubic spinel structure, primary particles of the positive electrode active material having a substantially octahedral shape constituted mainly by flat crystal faces, said primary particles including particles having at least one side of each flat crystal face of length of 1 μm or more, the positive electrode active material has having a Li/Mn ratio of larger than 0.5.

14. (currently amended) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim ~~10~~13, wherein the primary particles form secondary particles having a maximum particle diameter of 50 μm or less.

15. (currently amended) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim ~~10~~13, wherein the battery has a capacity of 2 Ah or more.

16. (currently amended) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim ~~10~~13, wherein the battery is used in an electric vehicle or a hybrid electric vehicle.

17. (previously presented) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance, comprising:

forming a raw material mixture comprising positive electrode precursor material, said raw material mixture comprising Li and Mn;

heating said raw material mixture to a temperature and for a time which is effective to convert said raw material mixture into a positive electrode active material having a cubic spinel structure, primary particles of the positive electrode active material having a substantially octahedral shape constituted mainly by flat crystal faces, said primary particles including particles having at least one side of each flat crystal face of length of 1 μm or more.

18. (previously presented) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein the average primary particle diameter is in the range of from 1 to 20 μm .

19. (previously presented) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein said primary particles consist essentially of particles having at least one side of each flat crystal face of length of 1 μm or more.

20. (previously presented) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein the positive electrode active material has a Li/Mn ratio of larger than 0.5.

21. (previously presented) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein the primary particles form secondary particles having a maximum particle diameter of 50 μm or less.

22. (previously presented) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein the battery has a capacity of 2 Ah or more.

23. (previously presented) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein the battery is used in an electric vehicle or a hybrid electric vehicle.

24. (currently amended) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim ~~10~~13, wherein said positive electrode further comprises acetylene black.